

XV-6-E  
17 Pf  
DELINEATION

OF CURIOUS

FOREIGN BEASTS AND BIRDS,

IN THEIR NATURAL COLOURS;

WHICH ARE TO BE SEEN ALIVE

AT

The GREAT ROOM over EXETER CHANGE,

AND AT

The LYCEUM, in the STRAND.

By N. BURT,

OF THE NAVAL AND DRAWING ACADEMY,  
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.

L O N D O N,

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR:

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Middle-Row, Holborn; Mrs. RUSSEL, at the Exhibition  
of Birds over Exeter Change; and Mr. PIDCOCK, at the  
Lyceum.

M DCC XCI.

18

For: Banks

## TO THE CURIOUS.

**T**HE intent of taking the figures of the Beasts and Birds at the EXHIBITION in the Great Room over Exeter Change, and at the Lyceum, in the Strand (by permission of Mess. Clark and Tennant, the proprietors), was from private motives of curiosity and contemplation on so small a part of the wonderful works of the CREATOR on animated nature! Being advised to publish them in their natural colours, with a short description thereof, for the inspection and amusement of the curious, I mean to present them without any exaggeration; thinking truth the best recommendation.

And, as they may be useful in schools for the young artist to copy from (where they have not the opportunity to do it from nature), I propose to publish them in numbers, consisting of at least two Figures, coloured from nature, with a short description of them, every fortnight, at 1s. each number, as they have been, and are, exhibiting in London, in the years 1790 and 1791;

1791; being the finest assemblage in this kingdom.

In the course of this Publication is intended to be presented the Figures of that beautiful creature the ZEBRA; the ROYAL LINCOLNSHIRE OX; the HEIFER with two heads; the curl'd-tail LEOPARD; the laughing HYENA; the RATTLE SNAKE; with the EAGLES, ROYAL BIRDS, MACCAWS, COCKATOOS, &c. With striking likenesses of the WHITE NEGRO WOMAN; Mr. CLARK's Servant, the PYEBALD NEGRO; and the IRISH DWARF, &c.

June 1, 1791.

N. BURT.

THE





## THE LION.

**T**HIS creature is frequently spoken of in Scripture, and is esteemed the king of four-footed Beasts. There were a lion and lioness, but the lioness is dead. The difference betwixt the lion and lioness is this : the latter hath no long hair about the neck, but the muzzle is more taper, the head flatter, and the claws less than those of the lion.

The characteristics of the Lion are the strength of his limbs, the majesty of his appearance, the dignity of his pace, the fire of his eyes, and the nobleness of his disposition ; he flights a weak enemy, but attacks a strong one with the most impetuous fury. He expresses his anger by erecting his mane, and beating his sides with his tail ; but his hunger and ferocious temper often give way to his generosity :

“ For when the gen’rous lion has in fight

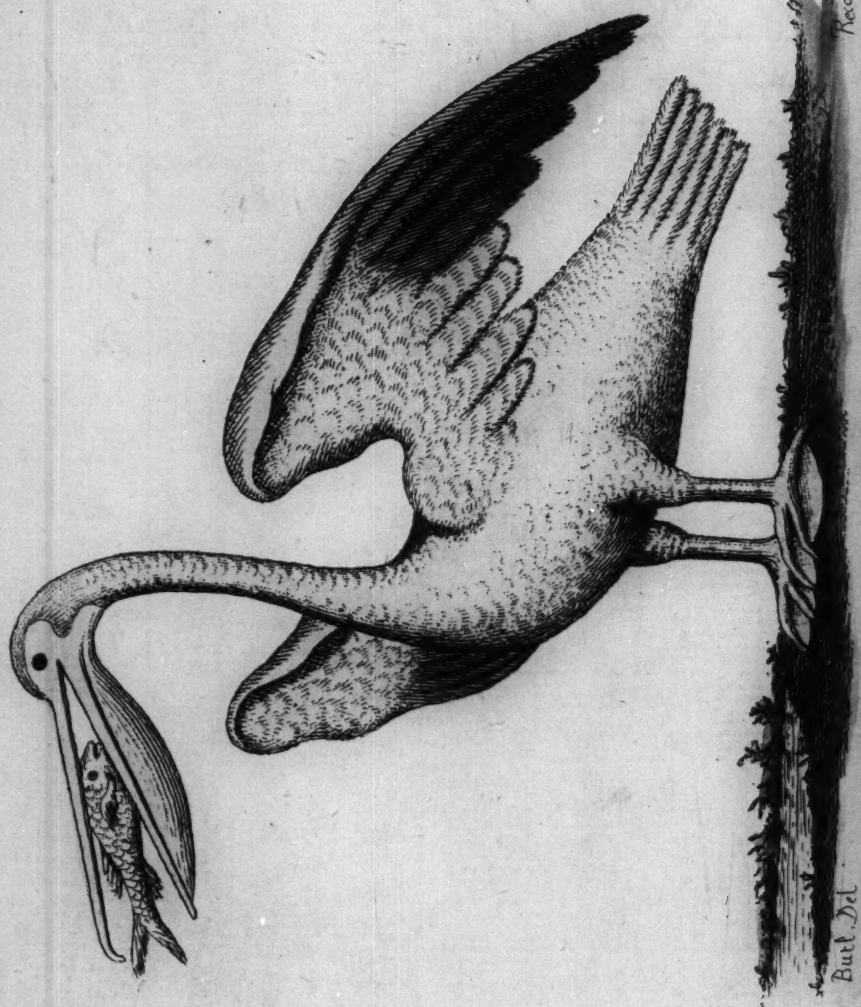
“ His equal match, he rouses for the fight :

“ But

“ But when his foe lies prostrate on the plain,  
“ He sheaths his paws, uncurls his angry mane,  
“ And, pleas’d with bloodless honours of the day,  
“ Walks over, and disdains th’ inglorious prey.

They are natives of various countries, as of Asia and Africa. The Lion, of which this is the figure, was brought from Algiers, in Africa, is about three years old, and is said to be the handsomest Lion in Europe.





## THE PELICAN

Is a Bird also frequently spoken of in Scripture; and of which as many stories have been told as of the stork, though with much less truth.

This bird indifferently frequents fresh and salt water, forests and groves; the principal things on which it feeds are fish and water insects. It builds its nest in the recesses of groves, or in bushy places, and then repairs to the sea side, or to rivers, in search of prey; when, having fed itself, it fills the fleshy bag at its throat, or under the beak, with provisions to carry to its young, who feed from the natural storehouse with uncommon voraciousness; and hence arose the fable, that the Pelican feeds its young with its own blood!

For, says an ingenious naturalist, “ if some  
 “ person in early time, quite unacquainted with  
 “ the history of the bird, saw her alight in the  
 “ midst of a desert, among a brood of ravenous  
 “ young ones, and feed them from this bag, it  
 6 “ would

“ would not be unnatural for him to suppose,  
“ however strange the thing must be in itself,  
“ that it was with her own blood she fed them.  
“ Thus arose from a mistake the story of this  
“ wonder, which plodding ignorance hath pro-  
“ pagated through so many ages, and which  
“ moralists and poets have, from the earliest  
“ times, drawn into an emblem of paternal  
“ affection,

The Pelican is a native of as many various  
countries as the Lion, and of which this is the  
figure, and was brought from the Cape of Good  
Hope.

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M. Burt, Del

Record Sculpt

## THE RHINOCEROS.

THIS wonderful Beast has a coat of mail, or hard skin, which is difficult to pierce with a sword; a horn projects from his nose about two feet long as he grows in age; with this he tears up the ground, rips up the elephant, to whom he is a mortal enemy, pulls up trees by their roots, and throws large stones over his head to a great distance. His sense of smelling is surprisingly acute: when he scents any thing he pursues it in a right line, and tears up every thing in its way; but it is one happiness that his eyes are exceedingly small, and so fixed, that he can only see straight forward, so that it is easy to avoid him by slipping aside, as he is a long time in turning himself, and longer still in getting sight again of his object. He will not, however, attack a man unless provoked, or unless he is dressed in scarlet. He feeds principally on shrubs, thistles, and a plant which resembles the juniper, and which, from his fondness of it, is called Rhinoceros-bush.

They are natives of Africa and Asia. The

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Rhinoceros

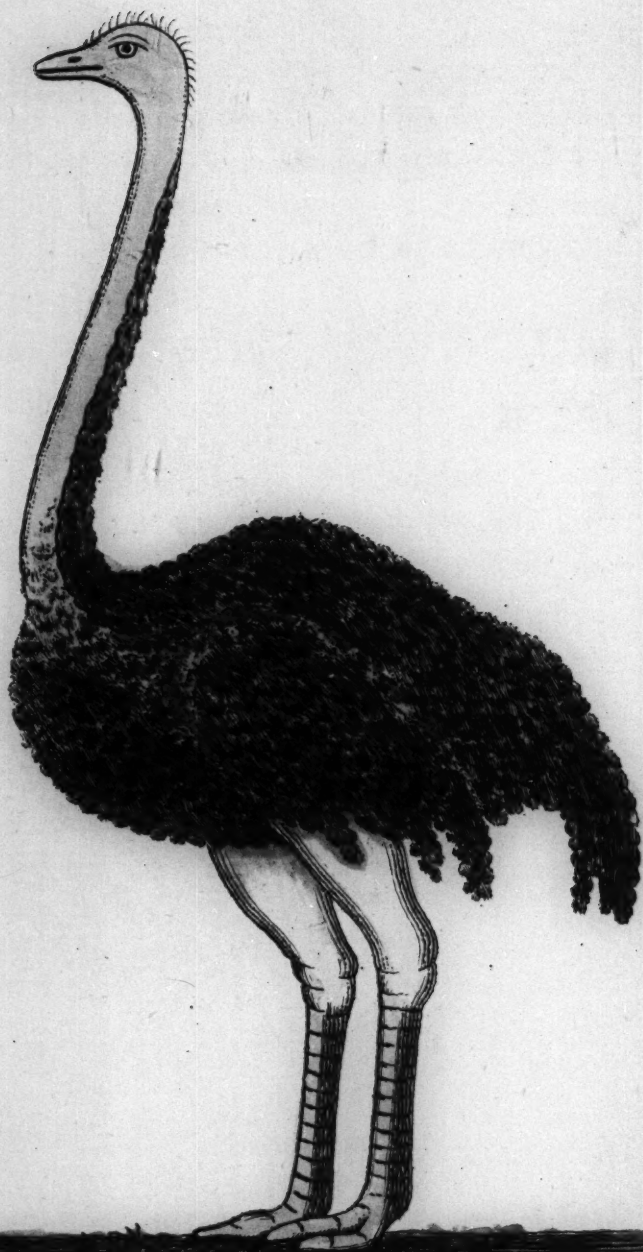
Ketchikan

N. Burt, Del

Rhinoceros of which this is the figure was brought from the Great Mogul's Empire, and was presented to an English Nobleman by an Eastern Rajah, as a rarity seldom to be met with; and his Lordship has complimented the curious of his native country, by presenting him to a Gentleman who has brought him home for their inspection.

He arrived in London the 5th of June 1790, and was purchased by Mr. Clark, for a large sum, for the inspection of those who admire the wonderful productions of the Creator on animated nature, at one shilling each person. This wonderful Herculean Quadruped is said to be more compact in his formation and stronger made than the Elephant, and that he weighs near a ton weight. He is now about three years old, and in perfect health.





Durr. Del.

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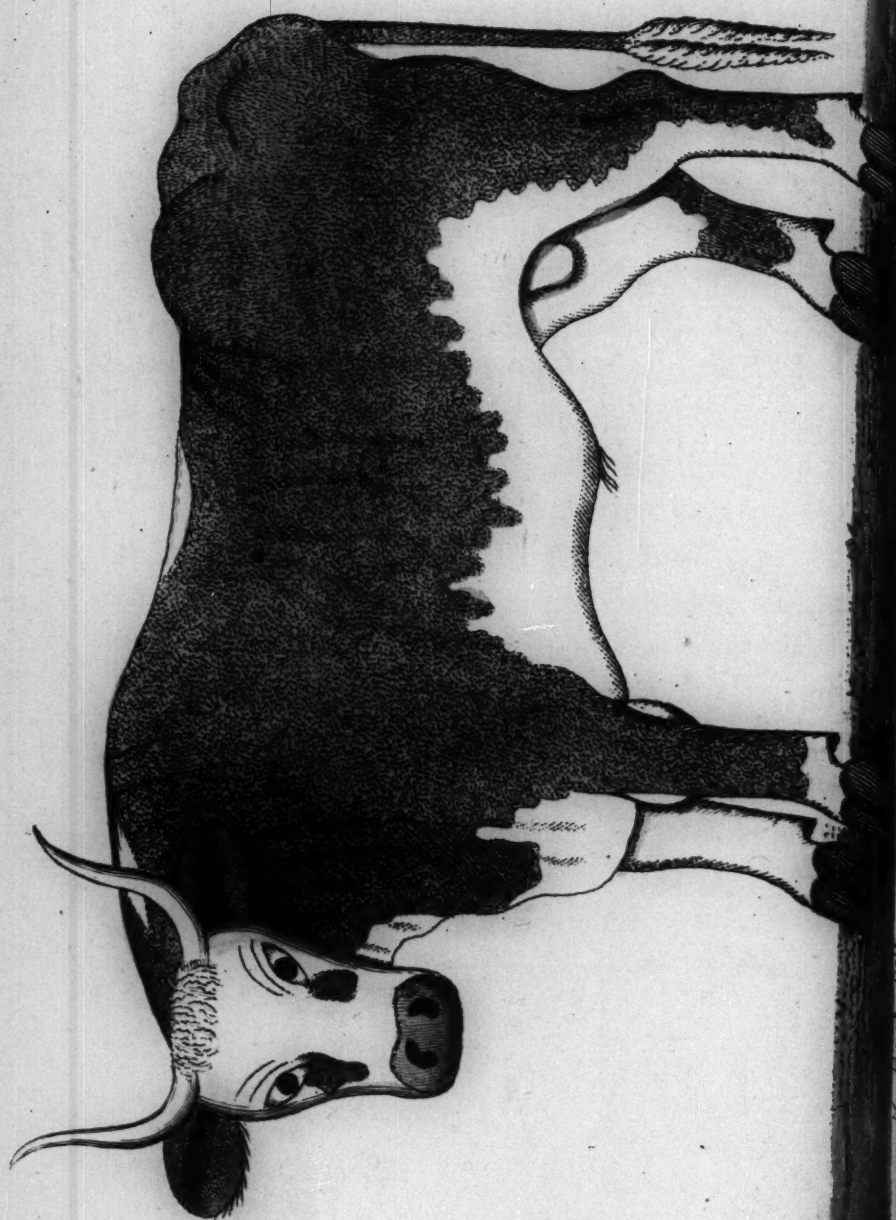
## THE OSTRICHES.

THESE stupendous Birds are natives of Barbary, and are the largest Birds of all the feathered tribe. The one of which this is the figure is upwards of eight feet high. The wings are exceeding strong, but they are too short to enable him to fly, though they serve him as sails, and assist him to run with great expedition. “ The Arabs of the desert generally follow the employment of plundering or hunting, the latter of which is the most common, and their principal object is the Ostrich, which is there in great abundance. “ Though these birds are so large that they cannot fly, yet by the fluttering of their wings, and the swift motion of their feet, they will for some time run so fast that it is difficult even for a horse to overtake them; “ and when they find their pursuers near, they will throw back the stones and sand on them with prodigious force: their great bulk, however, at length tiring them out, they are obliged to submit, when their pursuers “ quickly

“ quickly dispatch them. It has been a gene-  
 “ rally received opinion of the Ostrich’s laying  
 “ its eggs in the sand, and leaving them to be  
 “ hatched by the sun; notwithstanding which  
 “ a late author affirms that they sit on their  
 “ eggs like other birds, and that the male and  
 “ female take it by turns; that they do not  
 “ abandon their young immediately after they  
 “ come out of the shell, but bring them grafs,  
 “ and are very careful in defending them from  
 “ danger. The notion of their digesting iron,  
 “ &c. is a popular error, they only taking up  
 “ nails, or bits of iron, as hens and other fowls  
 “ do small stones, to assist in comminuting and  
 “ digesting their food.” Dr. Brooke, in his  
 Natural History, says, “ an Ostrich is the most  
 “ greedy bird that is known, for it will devour  
 “ any thing given him; however he does not  
 “ digest iron and stones, as some have pretend-  
 “ ed, but voids them whole.”—There were  
 three of these stupendous Birds, but there re-  
 mains now only one; Mr. Pidcock having pur-  
 chased two of them to exhibit in the country.

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## THE OX.

THIS Figure of the Royal Lincolnshire Ox, so called, I took in the year 1790, when he was the property of a Mr. John Gibbons, of Long Sutton, in the county of Lincoln. He was bred at Gedney, in the same county, in November 1782; and was brought to London, 120 Miles of the journey in a Machine drawn by eight horses: was first, after he arrived, exhibited at the Duke of Gloucester's riding house in Hyde Park; was afterwards removed to the Lyceum in the Strand, and continued to be exhibited, at one shilling each person; and a subscription proposed to have the figure of this noble animal handed down to posterity, to be engraved from a painting of a Mr. Stubbs, at half a Guinea each; and a ticket given to admit the Subscriber and a Lady to see the Ox at any time. Mr. Gibbons, in his description of him, says, "All judges agree that he is much the largest and fattest ever seen in England; his beef and tallow are computed to weigh 2800 pounds, or 350 stone." Mr. Clark purchased him of Mr. Gibbons (for upwards of 120*l.* as reported), and continued to exhibit him at the same place. This creature was remarkable in his feeding; he was fed principally on corn

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and hay; the hay was laid in a small quantity at a time before him, and a pail of water put near to it; he took up the hay with his mouth and dipped it in the water always before he ate it!

Mr. Clark in his hand bills says, “ this extraordinary animal measures nineteen hands “ (or 6 feet 4 inches) high, and three feet four “ inches across the hips; in short, this living “ mountain of an animal strikes every beholder “ with wonder and admiration.”

The great weight of this surprising creature, and the little exercise he had, caused his legs to be benumbed and swelled a little, from which Mr. Clark determined to have had him killed the beginning of June, in honour of his Majesty's birthday: but as his unwillingness to rise when he was down increased, and lest he should have declined in his health, Mr. Clark therefore transferred that respect he intended to his Majesty to her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, and accordingly he was killed on the 20th of April, about a fortnight before which Mr. Pidcock purchased of Mr. Clark one half of the profits arising while living, and when dead (at 50*l.* as reported). The beef of this surprising Ox was, as may be imagined, exceedingly fat and rich, insomuch that it did not stiffen; but, from experience, I know it took salt very well. The weight of the carcase, Mr. Pidcock informed me, to the best of his knowledge, was about 360 stone.





N. Burt. Del.

18. Record. Sculpt.

## THE CONDOR.

**T**HIS Bird, as described by the proprietors, is, "a Brasilian Condor of a prodigious extent of wing, a most ravenous Bird, and "a great destroyer of young cattle:" therefore, I presume, I shall be excused for publishing him in his natural attitude as a bird of prey; though he is very conspicuous in the exhibition by his bare neck and colour. Whether he is a Condor, or any other of the Eagle or Vulture species, I do not take upon me to determine. He is very probably a native of South America, and that part called Brasil. But I am not attempting to write a Natural History of these Beasts and Birds, &c. only to present the figures of them, with such a description as I may have obtained from the different authors that I have perused. There are many animals they call non-descript; therefore I can give no other description of them than what I have from the Proprietors, or as they appear to me.

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## THE YOUNG ROYAL TIGER.

**T**HIS Beast is said to be of the Lion species: it is so nimble and active, that the Poets have represented it generated by the Wind. The Tiger of which this is the figure was brought from China, in the Pitt Indiaman, Capt. —, and is now in the Royal Menagerie at the Tower. The Chinese Tiger exceeds most others both in size and fierceness; in the Mogul Court they shew combats between Men and Tigers for sport. Charles Theodore Middleton, Esq; in his New and Complete System of Geography (from which I have made some quotations), says, “ The manner of one of these fights, which “ was exhibited at Agra (when the Moguls “ kept their court there), with respect to the “ Tiger, is thus described. A Tiger was then “ brought to the ring, which was encountered “ by a very strong man; but the Tiger was so “ active, that he suddenly leaped on his anta- “ gonist, and tore him to pieces.

“ A very small person then engaged the “ Tiger, and at the first encounter cut off both “ his fore feet, which obliged him to fall; he “ then pursued his efforts, and soon killed him. “ On this the King calling to him, asked his  
D “ name;

" name; to which he answered, Geiby: the  
 " King then ordered one of his servants to  
 " carry him a cloth of gold, who, when he  
 " delivered it to him, said, Geiby, receive  
 " this coat, which the Mogul of his bounty  
 " hath sent. The conqueror received the  
 " coat with great humility, kissed it seven  
 " times, and afterwards holding it up, prayed  
 " to himself for the Mogul's prosperity; which  
 " done, he cried aloud, God grant the Mogul  
 " to grow as great as Tamerlane, from whom  
 " he is derived; may he live seven hundred  
 " years, and his generation continue for ever.  
 " After he had thus expressed himself, he was  
 " conducted by an eunuch to the king, who,  
 " on his going away, said, Be praised, Geiby  
 " Chan, for your heroic exploits; this name  
 " you shall keep for ever; I am your favour-  
 " able lord, and you my vassal,"

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Record No.



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## THE EAGLE OF THE SUN.

THE Eagle of which this is the figure is called the Eagle of the Sun, and was a present from General O'Hara at Gibraltar to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. They are said to be the swiftest, strongest, and largest amongst birds of prey; its eyes are so strong, that it can look at the Sun without being dazzled. In a pamphlet, published in the year 1784, and sold at the Tower, of its curiosities, is the following account. " 12th. An Eagle of the Sun, taken, " in a French prize by Admiral Boscawen, and, " by him presented to his late Majesty. This " bird is supposed to soar the highest of all the, " feathered tribe; and is able to look steadily, " fastly at the Sun, even in his most refulgent " splendor; whence it obtained the name by " which that species of Eagles is distinguished. " They are said, as soon as they hatch, to turn " the heads of their young to the eastern Sun; " and if they cannot bear the light and heat, " they spurn them from the nest as a spurious " race. Agreeable to this is that beautiful " simile in Dryden,

" So when Jove's bird on some tall cedar's head  
 " Has a new race of generous Eagles bred;

" While

" While yet implum'd within the nest they lie;  
 " Wary she turns them to the eastern sky;  
 " Then if unequal to the God of day,  
 " Abash'd they shrink, and shun the potent ray;  
 " She spurns 'em forth, and casts them quite away. }  
 " But if with daring eye unmov'd they gaze,  
 " Withstand the light, and bear the golden blaze,  
 " Tender she broods them with a parent's love,  
 " The future servants of her master Jove.

" Lambs, hares, fawns, pheasants, and even  
 " kids, are the ordinary food with which these  
 " birds bring up their young; and in the re-  
 " motest parts of France, if we may credit  
 " travellers, a gentleman who happens to have  
 " an Eagle's nest or two on his estate, thinks  
 " them equivalent to a good farm's rent. The  
 " game that the Eagles bring home to their  
 " young serve both the Eaglets and the fa-  
 " mily." What countries these birds are most  
 frequent in, I know not; but being on the  
 coast of Africa under one of the greatest Naval  
 Commanders this country has now to boast of  
 (at Cape Coast), amongst other curiosities he  
 was presented with an Eagle of the Sun, whose  
 form and plumage was much like this now in  
 the Royal Menagerie at the Tower.





Bunt, Del.

Record, Sculpt.

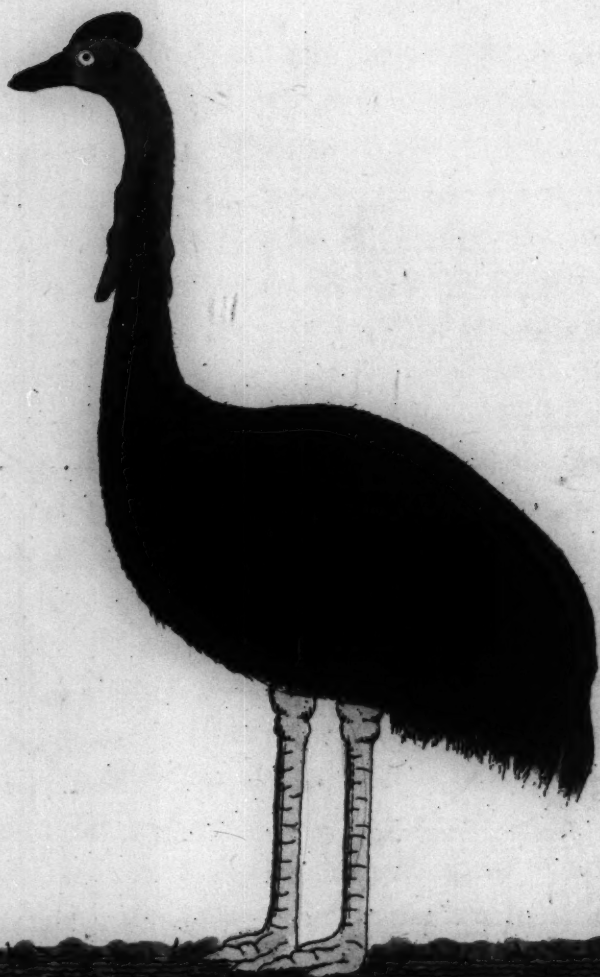
## THE ZEBRA.

THIS beautiful creature was bred in the Queen of Portugal's Menagerie at Lisbon, and is remarkably striped with three different variegated colours, as delineated, and is quite another variety to that which our Queen had about twenty years since. His head resembles a fine Horse, his body something like a Mule, but seems to be a distinct species of itself, different to either the Horse, Ass, or Mule; in short, the distinguished works of the creation are wonderfully displayed in the beauty and elegance of this extraordinary animal. He is so gentle that any person may stroke him with safety. Charles Theodore Middleton, Esq. in his New and Complete System of Geography, printed for J. Cook, No. 17, Paternoster-Row, describes him "to bear a greater affinity in shape and  
 "make to the Horse than the Ass. Indeed the  
 "ears are something like those of the latter  
 "animal, but in all other respects it has a  
 "much more noble appearance. It is admirably well made, exceeding lively, and so  
 "extremely swift, that it throws almost every  
 "pursuer at a distance. It has fine legs, a  
 E " tufted

“ tufted tail, round fleshy haunches, and a  
 “ smooth skin. The females are white and  
 “ black, and the males white and brown.  
 “ These colours are placed alternately in the  
 “ most beautiful stripes, and are parallel, dis-  
 “ tinct, and narrow. The whole animal is  
 “ streaked in this admirable manner, so as to  
 “ appear to the distant beholder as if curiously  
 “ covered with ribbons. Most naturalists af-  
 “ firm, that the Zebra never can be tamed;  
 “ that which was presented to her present Ma-  
 “ jesty, and kept several years at the stables  
 “ near Buckingham Gate, continued vicious  
 “ till its death——though it was brought over  
 “ young, and every possible means used to  
 “ render it tractable: it fed upon hay, and the  
 “ noise it made did not in the least resemble  
 “ the braying of an Ass, but rather the barking  
 “ of a mastiff dog.”

Mr. Clarke purchased the present one at a  
 large sum, and the feeder informs me that the  
 noise he makes is more like the sound of a post-  
 man's horn than any other.





Burt. Del

Record. Sculpt

## THE CASSOWAR.

THE Cassowar is the next in size to the Ostrich, and like him cannot fly. A French author informs me this bird was never seen in Europe till the year 1597, as no author either of the ancients or moderns hath spoken of it till that time. The Hollanders brought one at the return of their first voyage from India; it was given them as a rarity by a Prince of the Isle of Java. The plumage is singular, being nearly black, and resembling hair nearly as much as feathers without close inspection; two long tubes or branches proceeding from a short stem, which is fastened to the skin; the wing is so little that it does not appear, being quite hid under the feathers of the back, except five black quills which proceed from each wing, and nearly resemble those of a Porcupine. That described by Mr. White, which was shot at Botany Bay, or New South Wales, is nearly the same, viz.

“ That it has two quills with their web arising  
 “ out of one shaft; it has a horny substance or  
 “ appendage on the top of the head, and the  
 “ feathers look more like hairs than feathers;  
 “ the small wings which serve it in running  
 “ (for it cannot fly), in which are five quills:  
 “ it

“ it is said they have no gizzard or second  
 “ stomach, and the liver not bigger than that  
 “ of a Blackbird (or at least this was the case  
 “ of the one shot in New Holland), and that  
 “ the crop or stomach was filled with at least six  
 “ or seven pounds of grass, flowers, and a few  
 “ berries and feeds.” The one of which this is  
 the figure was brought from the Isle of Java, and  
 was principally fed with bread soaked in water.  
 Mr. Pidcock informed me he was in possession  
 of one some years since that lay three eggs  
 while he had it, one of which preserved he  
 shewed me; it was of a blue colour, with dark  
 specks, and something bigger than a Swan’s  
 egg.

XV-6-63





Record. Sculpt.

Burt. Del.

*A Striking Likeness of Mr. Clarke's Servant the Black & White Negro 1794*

## THE BLACK AND WHITE NEGRO.

THIS phenomenon in human nature is a subject too great for my capacity to give a reasonable definition of, or to account for this wonderful effect, otherwise than it is the pleasure of the Omnipotent, whose wisdom and works are greater than us finite creatures can conceive. In respect to negroes in general, my friend Middleton has made the following observations and quotations, viz. “ Before we conclude our account  
 “ of Africa, we shall mention a few supplementary circumstances relative, in the first  
 “ place, to what hath been the opinions of the  
 “ learned concerning the causes of a difference  
 “ of complexion in mankind; as this seems necessary  
 “ here, since the greatest part of the  
 “ inhabitants of this quarter of the globe are  
 “ Blacks.

“ With respect to the deep black, which  
 “ tinges the complexions of Negroes, a learned  
 “ author says, the cause of this singularity has  
 “ been the subject of much inquiry, which hath  
 “ given rise to a variety of systems. Some  
 “ have absurdly supposed that the Negroes, being  
 “ the descendants of Cain, have had this

F

“ mark

“ mark of infamy stamped upon them, as a pu-  
 “ nishment for the fratricide of their ancestors.  
 “ If it were so, it must be allowed that his pos-  
 “ terity have made a severe atonement for his  
 “ crime; and that the descendants of the paci-  
 “ fic Abel have thoroughly avenged the blood  
 “ of their innocent father. But, waving the dis-  
 “ cussion of such ridiculous fancies, let us en-  
 “ quire, whether it is possible that the Negroes  
 “ should derive their colour from the climate  
 “ they inhabit? Some philosophers and eminent  
 “ naturalists are of this opinion. There are no  
 “ Negroes, say they, but in the hottest coun-  
 “ tries. Their colour becomes darker the  
 “ nearer they approach to the equator. It be-  
 “ comes lighter, or more bright, at the extremi-  
 “ ties of the torrid zone. The whole human  
 “ species, in general, contract whiteness from  
 “ the snow, and grow tanned in the sun. Vari-  
 “ ous shades may be observed from white to  
 “ black, and from black to white, marked out,  
 “ as it were, by the parallel degrees which cut  
 “ the earth from the equator to the poles.  
 “ If the zones, imagined by the inventors of  
 “ the sphere, were represented by real bands,  
 “ one might perceive the jetty colour of the na-  
 “ tives insensibly decrease to the right and left  
 “ as far as the two tropics; from thence the  
 “ brown colour of the inhabitants grows paler  
 “ and brighter to the polar circles, by shades  
 “ of





Birds

“ of white, by becoming more brilliant. But  
 “ it is somewhat remarkable that Nature, which  
 “ hath lavished the brightness of the most beau-  
 “ tiful colours on the skin and plumage of ani-  
 “ mals, and on vegetables and metals, should,  
 “ properly speaking, have left men without co-  
 “ lour; since black and white are nothing but  
 “ the beginning and absence of all colours.  
 “ Whatever be the original cause of that va-  
 “ riety of complexion in the human species, it  
 “ is agreed, that this complexion is owing to a  
 “ gelatinous substance, that is lodged between  
 “ the cuticle and the skin. This substance is  
 “ blackish in Negroes, brown in olive-coloured  
 “ or swarthy people, white in Europeans, and  
 “ diversified with reddish spots in those who  
 “ have extremely light or red hair.” The  
 youth, of which this is the portrait, was born on  
 the island of Jamaica, his imputed parents both  
 blacks; he is an indented servant to Mr. Clarke,  
 is about eighteen years of age, and cannot be  
 said to be black or white, as he has a mixture of  
 both.

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## THE SILVER-HEADED EAGLE.

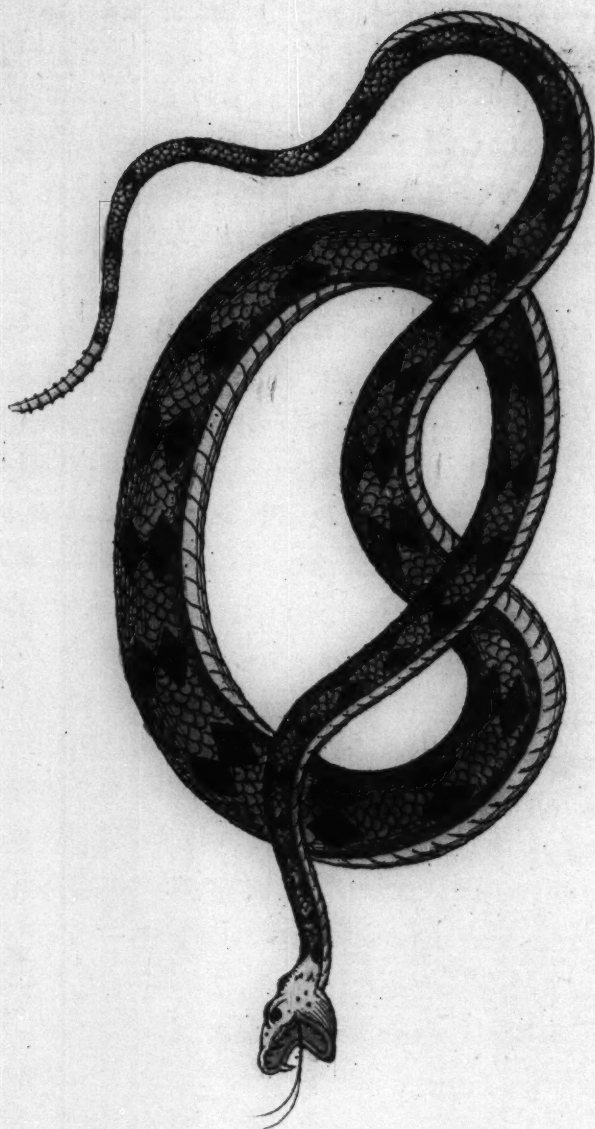
THIS Eagle is a native of North America, and  
 is called the Silver-headed Eagle from his having  
 a white

a white head, the other part of his plumage being nearly black. I am informed that they live principally on reptiles, young quadrupeds, and the feathered tribe: as the Omnipotent has not created any thing in vain; and undoubtedly the one part of the creation subsist by, and on the other; and in those wilderness countries there is great abundance, there being less of the human species to annoy or destroy them.

As my knowledge of natural history is insufficient to give any other description of him, therefore, I presume, I shall be excused for this short one; and in presenting him in his natural attitude as a bird of prey. He is to be seen at the Exhibition in the Great Room over Exeter 'Change.

XV-6-E





Record Sculpt

Burt Del

## THE RATTLE-SNAKE.

THE Snake of which this is the figure was brought here alive (in a box, the upper part secured with wire), and purchased by Mr. Clarke, and exhibited with his other Curiosities in the Great Room over Exeter 'Change. In a history I have of North America, wrote about thirty years since, the author makes the following observations; viz. " When the English first took possession of the country it abounded with great numbers of venomous animals and vermin, as is common in wildernesses and places overgrown with woods; but the ground being now pretty well cleared, those animals are seldom seen: the most noted and dangerous is the Rattle-snake, which is four or five feet long, and has a rattle consisting of about twenty loose rings in its tail, with which it makes a noise for assistance, when it apprehends itself in danger; so that they who attack one must have a care that they are not bit by another at the same time. These Rattle-snakes are not so much afraid of a man as others of the same species; their venom is said to lie in a bag in the hollow of a forked tooth,

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" which

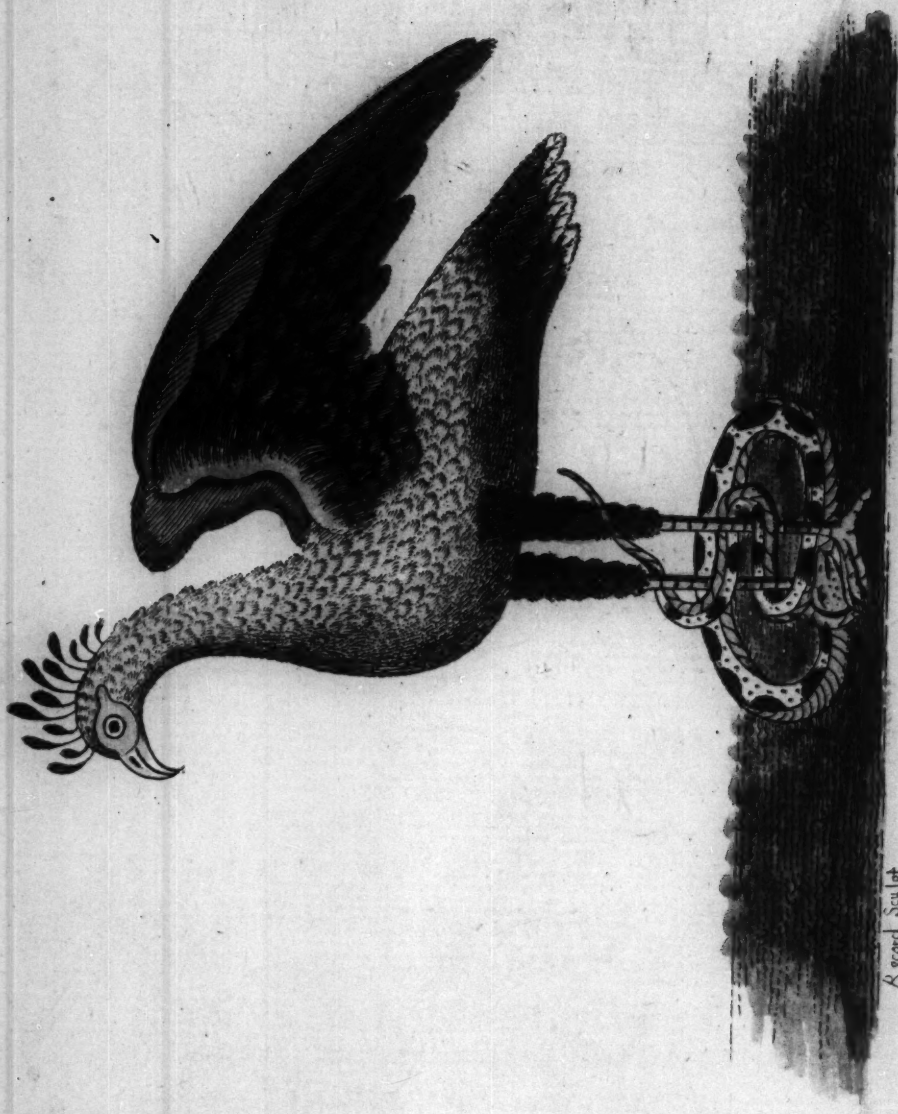
“ which breaks when they bite, and infuses so  
 “ much poison into the wound as proves mortal  
 “ in a few hours, if not remedied. They are  
 “ slow in their motion, and, curling their bodies  
 “ up, with their heads in the middle, throw  
 “ themselves out at length when they bite the  
 “ object of their indignation.” The above de-  
 scription I have had confirmed by the native  
 Americans, with the addition of an herb that  
 grows there, and is as common as those reptiles,  
 which by a present application extracts the poi-  
 son, and performs a cure. This herb is called,  
 the Herb Robin; from which it is observable,  
 that though the great Creator of all things has  
 been pleased to place these with many others of  
 a like venomous nature, he has been pleased also,  
 by instinct, to point out, or make known, a re-  
 medy; and to man, from observation and expe-  
 rience, a knowledge is given to extract the fatal  
 effects, which otherwise would take place (if  
 judiciously applied), of poisons both externally  
 and internally.

*Gen. i. 31.*—“ And God saw every thing that  
 “ he had made, and behold it was very good.”

A modern author says, “ The rattle at the  
 “ end of the tail is formed by loose horny joints,  
 “ and varying in number from eight even to  
 “ seventy, and they are said to grow to more  
 “ than ten feet long.

“ This





“ This snake is common in the hilly unculti-  
 “ vated parts of North America ; moves slow ;  
 “ viviparous, and brings forth in June about  
 “ twelve young ones : when provoked, shakes  
 “ the rattle at the end of the tail, making a noise  
 “ with it like that of a spinning-wheel. When  
 “ its bite is in the flesh only, it is cured by  
 “ cutting out the part, or sucking the wound :  
 “ but if in a vein or artery, it is immediate  
 “ death. Its power to fascinate with its eyes  
 “ both birds and small quadrupeds, causing them  
 “ to run into its mouth, is universally asserted  
 “ and believed in America.”

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## THE SEGATAIR.

**T**HIS curious Bird is a native of the East, and differs from the rest of the Eagle species : he has long legs as delineated ; he is a very bold bird, and when they let or turn him out of his pen (for these large birds are kept mostly in separate apartments), he walks the room in a pleasing attitude, insomuch that the person who describes them often says that he walks like a dancing-master ;

master ; but I think more like a foldier, for he walks boldly, and steps with great propriety. They inform you, that in his native country he is a great devourer of reptiles, instead of which they substitute eels, to shew the company how he performs this native business. They tie a string to the eel's tail, and lay it down in the room ; on its moving, or being moved, on his getting sight of it, he rises his crest and wings, as delineated, and strikes it with his talons on the head, kills, and then eats it, if permitted. The eye of this bird is very remarkable or uncommon, the upper eye-lash being furnished with fine feathers or hair, projecting as in the human species.

XV-6-E





*A Striking Likeness of M<sup>rs</sup> Newsham the White Negress. 1791.*

## THE WHITE NEGRO WOMAN.

THIS singular phenomenon in our species I saw not till the year 1790, though she has been exhibited in England near forty years. On my entering the room she asked if it was agreeable for her to repeat a few lines? With my consent she proceeded thus :

" In me you see the Almighty's wondrous Power,  
 " Who works new wonders each succeeding hour, }  
 " Who calms the seas, and bids the tempest roar;  
 " Darts down his fiery flashes from on high,  
 " Who rolls loud peals of thunder from the sky :  
 " His potent arm can all things overthrow,  
 " And crush the world to nothing at one blow ;  
 " Make nature change her course whene'er he list,  
 " Or from black parents, how could I exist ?  
 " My nose, my lips, my features all explore,  
 " The just resemblance of a Blackamoor ;  
 " And on my head the Silver-colour'd wool,  
 " Gives further demonstration clear and full.  
 " This curious age may with amazement view  
 " What after ages won't believe is true."

She also informed me she was born at or near Kingston on the Island of Jamaica ; that her pa-

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rents were remarkably black ; that her mother was a house slave to a Mr. Clark, who sent her as a present to his son, Samuel Clark, Esq. of the Temple, in London, when but nine years of age, who sold her to Messrs. Bennett and Cross, who exhibited her in Castle Street, near Hemming's Row, King's Mews, and then in various parts of England : and being at Exeter she was there baptized, and then looked on herself as free ; and, by the encouragement of some of the people of fortune there, she left them, and exhibited herself till she married an Englishman, by whom she has had six children : the youngest was about ten months old, which she then suckled ; they are all Mulattoes : she was then fifty-one years of age. I acknowledge to have heard reasons advanced by travellers for this extraordinary effect, which with me had but little weight. I have been some hundred leagues down the coast of Africa, on the continent of America, and some of the islands in the West Indies, but never saw a similar instance.

A late author, speaking of Congo, or Lower Guinea, says, “ There is one circumstance here  
 “ relative to the birth of children that is very re-  
 “ markable. Though both parties are negroes ;  
 “ yet sometimes it happens that the offspring is  
 “ very different in colour to that of its parents.  
 “ These at a distance greatly resemble Euro-  
 “ peans ——— Children of this nature are  
 “ called





Burt. Delt

Record Sculp

“ called by the natives dondos, and are always pre-  
 “ sented to the king a few days after they are  
 “ born. They are brought up in the court, and  
 “ always attend his person: they are held  
 “ in such high esteem by the king, that no per-  
 “ son whatever dare offend them; and if they go  
 “ to the markets they have the liberty of taking  
 “ such articles as they think proper, without  
 “ controul.”

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### THE ROYAL OR CROWN BIRD.

**T**HIS bird is a native of Africa, and is found  
 on the Gold Coast, and is thought to be more  
 beautiful there than those in other parts of Gui-  
 nea. They are about the size of the Numidian Dam-  
 sel (a bird so called), and “ they receive their  
 “ name from a large tuft that grows on their heads,  
 “ some of which are red, others blue, and some  
 “ of a shining gold. Their bodies are chiefly  
 “ covered with black feathers; the sides of their  
 “ heads are beautified with purple spots; and  
 “ the feathers of the wings and tail are of different  
 “ colours, as red, yellow, white, and black. Their  
 “ tails are very long, and the negroes pluck the  
 “ feathers

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"feathers to ornament their heads." For this quotation, as also the former, I acknowledge myself indebted to Charles Theodore Middleton. The bird of which this is the delineation (for there are two of them) is the property of Mr. Clarke, and is to be seen alive, at his Menagerie over Exeter 'Change.

THE

XV-6-E





Burt Del

Record. Sculpt

*The Figure of the Duke of Northumberland's Black Bear, from Canada, 1792.*

## THE BLACK BEAR.

THE Bear of which this is the figure is the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and is kept near Sion House, or was when I saw her (for it is a female) a few months since. I was informed she was brought from Canada in North America; and I think a very fine (I had almost said a handsome) beast of the kind.

The Bear is by some reckoned of the cat kind, but for what reason it is hard to say, unless it is for their agility in climbing trees. An American informed me that one of these bears once came to a plantation where the house and children, &c. were left to the care of the mother, while the father and servants were at work abroad, and that they usually have a horn to sound in case of any surprise or attack, as well as to give notice when they are to come to their meals.

A young child being near the house, the bear took it up and marched off with it; the dog (as they usually keep such faithful or sagacious animals) gave the alarm; the mother, looking out just in time to see the bear marching off with her child, in her surprise and parental affection, caught up the broom, ran after him, and overtook him:

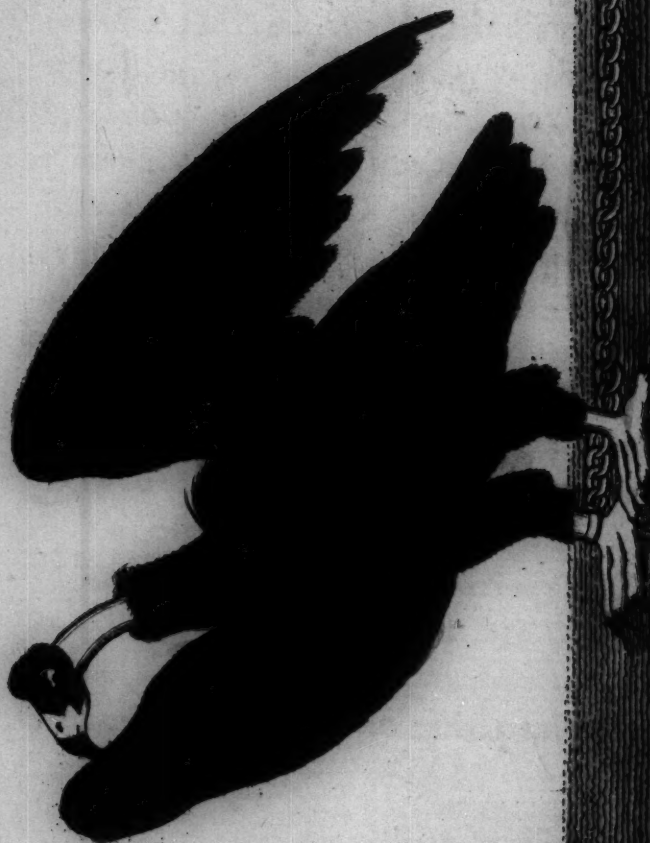
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at the risk of her own life she gave him a blow behind . . . on his turning he let the child fall, and the dog worrying him at the same time, the mother caught up the child, ran back with it, and founded the horn; the husband and men hearing the alarm, hastened to know the cause, and were in time to pursue the bear, and found he had climbed up a large tree, where they shot him. There are three species of bears commonly known or seen in this country, viz. The black of America; the brown of Russia; and the white or polar from Greenland, one of which is now to be seen in the Tower. "This last is sometimes  
 " so stimulated with hunger, that he frequently  
 " ventures to attack whole armed crews, and  
 " has been known to take to the water, and  
 " attempt to board large vessels." The black bear very seldom attacks a man unless he finds him asleep.

They are a very treacherous animal.





Burt, Del.

Record, Sculpt

## THE IMPERIAL VULTURE.

**T**HE bird of which this is the figure was brought from Vienna. The word imperial, I presume, is given him because he was brought from the Emperor of Germany's dominions. He is a very young bird, although when his wings are extended he measures eight feet; and it is said that the Emperor has had one in his Menagerie forty years, and that he measures fourteen feet when extended! His food in his wild state is the same as other vultures, being a bird of prey: he is said to be the only species of this variety brought into this country, and is the property of Mr Clarke, and to be seen alive at his Menagerie over Exeter 'Change.

The Mandrin Duck and Drake, of which I proposed to present the figures in this number, are very curious in their plumage, though in this country more generally known. Therefore, I presume, I shall be excused for altering or changing my intention in presenting them. Those birds were by the late Duke of Northumberland purchased of Mr. Brooks, at his Menagerie in the New Road, Tottenham Court, and were the  
first

first pair of Mandrin Ducks which have bred in any of the Menageries in England for some years; though I well remember my friend Brooks mentioned to me, that a Dutch Gentleman at Baccus Haguon, near the Hague, in one season bred upwards of half a score: indeed, the Dutch excel in every thing relative to birds; they breed more varieties, they keep them alive longer, and in short they are more attentive to them, than the English.

A particular description of these birds may be found in Edwards's book of birds.

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## MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN,

COMMONLY CALLED THE IRISH GIANT,

I AM informed, was born at Kinsale, in the kingdom of Ireland. I never saw him till the year 1791; he then informed me that he measured as he stood eight feet and four inches. I saw him three times only, though I understood he suspected the intention of my visits was to delineate his figure. His countenance indicates a good deal of freedom and ease.

I have seen four of these prodigies in nature. The first was a Mr. Henry Blaker, the British Giant, born near Cuckfield, in the county of Sussex, in the year 1724. I knew him a servant to a Mr. John Dennett, yeoman, at Blaxton, near Henfield, in the same county. Afterwards, in the year 1751, he exhibited himself in London, &c. He was said to be the tallest man ever exhibited in England, measuring seven feet and four inches (only.) The next was a Mr. Longmore, who exhibited himself in London, &c. about the year 1770. I cannot retain his height or age. He was a native of the Princi-

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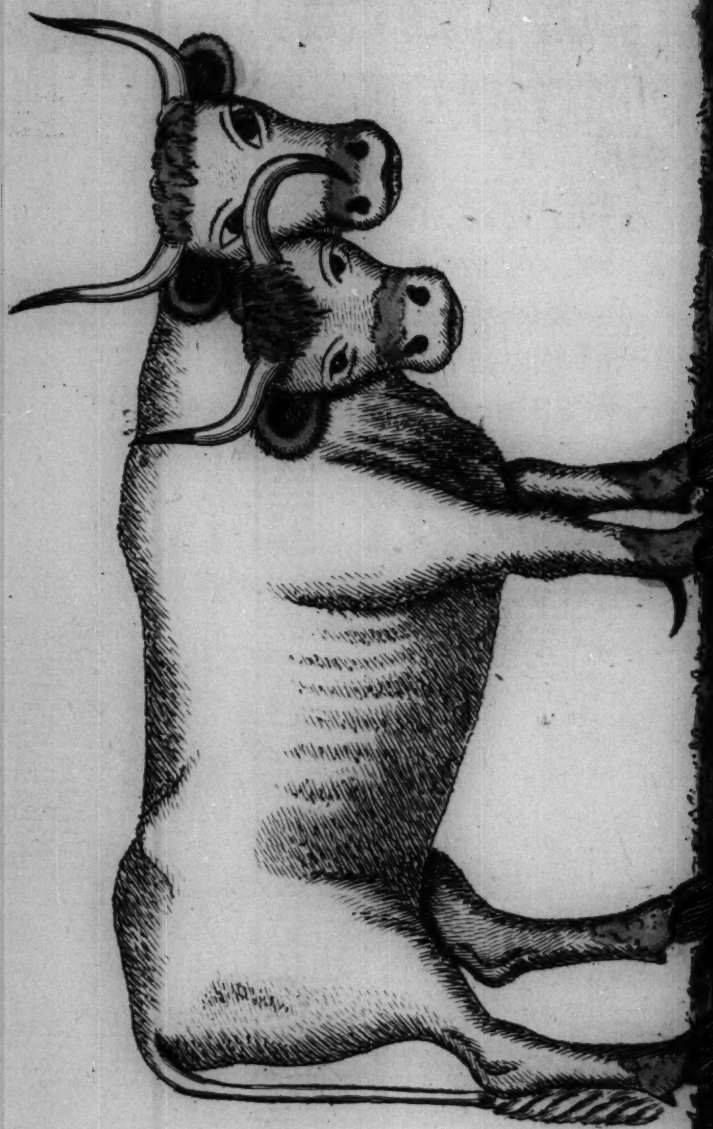
pality of Wales; and, spending the evening with him, I found him to be a man of extensive knowledge, and agreeable conversation. The last was a Mr. Thomas Fanton, born in the parish of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, in the kingdom of Ireland; and with him, as a contrast, was a Mr. Jeremiah Davies, a Welch Dwarf, about three feet high, and well proportioned; and a Miss Polly Pinmont, not much taller, about 21 years of age, and a great deal of vivacity: she informed me she was born at Tiverton in Devonshire. I drew the portraits of these three at full length.

The other figure is the portrait of  
Mr. PETER DAVIES, the IRISH DWARF.

He measures three feet six inches high, and four feet round the breast, (they are delineated in the proportion of an inch to a foot); he weighs thirteen stone, has lifted two men from the ground at once, weighing 21 stone each; and though he has a small hand in proportion to his body, I have seen him span from his knee to his great toe. He informed me he was born at Newportprat, in the county of Mayo, in the kingdom of Ireland; is 36 years of age.

THE





## THE HEIFER WITH TWO HEADS.

THIS Heifer was bred by a Mr. Benjamin Penny, of Shire, now of Court Hill, in the parish of Bradford, in the county of Worcester, yeoman. This singular phænomenon caused a great number of the farmers and others to come to see it, and it being a custom in that county to ask such visitors to drink some cyder, and eat some bread and cheefe, the farmer being a generous man, and his visitors, attracted by curiosity, so numerous, that in three weeks time he gave away (as I am informed by a gentleman) 336 gallons of cyder, and bread and cheefe in proportion. He then sold it to a Mr. Meek for five guineas, who exhibited it in many parts of England, and accumulated a fortune thereby; and sold her to a Doctor Barrow, who sold her again to Mr. Pidcock, who exhibited her at the Lyceum in the Strand in the year 1791. It is reported the last purchase was 150*l*.

I think I have now fulfilled my intentions with the public; and hope I shall be excused for

for presenting those prodigies in human nature, and omitting Mr. Clark's two beautiful creatures, the curl-tailed Leopards, the laughing Hyena, the Golden Vulture, Maccaws, Cockatoos, &c. &c. &c. there being near four hundred in number:

I shall only further observe, that these are a very small part of the great variety of the wonderful works of the OMNIPOTENT, who created all things both visible and invisible; and not the Creator only, but the Preserver also.

*Acts* xvii. 28. "For in him we live, and move, and have our being."



FINIS.